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Cities having a population of 300,000 to 500,000.							
Buffalo	720	200	3,550	Tacoma	770	180	4,250
Cincinnati	1,170	90	4,220	Kansas City (Kas.)...	260	60	1,650
Milwaukee	680	100	3,070	Yonkers	350	250	2,490
Newark	580	150	3,080	Youngstown	650	200	1,640
New Orleans	340	60	1,120	Houston	490	170	1,310
Minneapolis	840	250	4,410	Duluth	760	240	2,560
Washington	470	130	2,070	St. Joseph	850	200	3,610
Seattle	730	190	3,590	Somerville	1,390	270	5,790
Indianapolis	780	140	2,320	Troy	610	140	1,270
Kansas City (Mo.)...	550	120	1,580	Utica	910	170	2,610
Cities having a population of 100,000 to 300,000.				Elizabeth	70	150	2,330
St. Paul	650	170	2,110	Fort Worth	340	160	970
Portland (Ore.)....	860	270	5,000	Waterbury	1,240	100	3,030
Jersey City	540	270	2,980	Schenectady	450	230	2,260
Louisville	690	180	3,400	Hoboken	720	140	3,080
Rochester	150	10	...	Manchester	1,000	110	136
Denver	760	170	2,720	Evansville	110	70	910
Providence	780	130	1,058	Akron	460	100	980
Oakland	570	370	3,550	Norfolk	440	150	1,080
Toledo	560	120	2,100	Wilkes-Barre	640	230	2,000
Columbus	450	140	770	Peoria	1,740	140	3,240
Omaha	840	140	2,150	Erie	740	210	2,710
Atlanta	370	270	620	Savannah	700	230	1,450
Birmingham	190	100	960	Oklahoma City	340	310	1,510
Worcester	1,310	150	1,810	Harrisburg	180
Bridgeport	580	70	1,580	Fort Wayne	700	380	2,560
New Haven	820	170	3,000	Charleston	710	10	760
Memphis	680	100	950	Portland (Me.)...	1,150	160	1,430
Syracuse	730	140	2,380	East St. Louis	520	100	1,670
Scranton	560	80	1,000	Terre Haute	600	290	2,400
Nashville	650	430	1,350	Holyoke	800	200	2,560
Dayton	480	130	2,240	Jacksonville	440	150	2,390
Grand Rapids	1,160	200	3,220	Brockton	1,100	220	3,640
Paterson	430	170	1,940	Bayonne	560	...	3,540
Fall River	730	70	2,410	Johnstown	270	70	30
Spokane	530	280	3,380	Passaic	640	320	4,520
Lowell	810	130	1,510	South Bend	460
Albany	140	100	480	Covington	290
Cambridge	950	90	2,840	Wichita	190	150	130
Cities having a population of 50,000 to 100,000.				Altoona	970	20	1,000
Hartford	1,170	150	2,600	Allentown	90	90	1,000
Trenton	580	190	2,370	Springfield (Ill.)...	1,090	150	3,270
New Bedford	1,570	230	3,560	Pawtucket	660	150	2,290
San Antonio	350	90	1,040	Mobile	430	10	100
Reading	380	120	940	Saginaw	380	60	1,290
Camden	520	420	520	Canton	430	190	1,600
Salt Lake City.....	500	230	2,170				
Dallas	420	130	1,010				
Lynn	1,000	120	2,710				
Springfield (Mass.)...	450	400	5,590				
Wilmington	1,130	170	2,830				
Des Moines	810	160	2,600				
Lawrence	750	...	1,770				

**FUNCTIONS OF A PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATION**

Mr. S. H. Ranck, librarian of Grand Rapids, writes, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the A. L. A.:

"I should like to call your attention to the address recently given by Mr. Sidney Webb, the well-known writer, before the Royal Institute of British Architects, in which he discusses the organization and function of brain workers' associations,

with particular reference to the architects. Much of what he says there would apply to an organization such as the American Library Association, as you will see from the following paragraph:

Your professional association began at the same time as some others; and it began, like many others, not as a professional association in the ordinary sense, but as what may be called, technically a "subject association." The business of the Institute when it started was not to look after architects; it was to promote architecture, and therefore it included not only architects, but other people interested in architecture. And the reason why your Institute was so largely composed of amateurs at the beginning of its work was that it was a subject association, not a professional association. Its interest was in architecture, and amateurs who were interested in it not only had as much right in the association as the professionals, but they contributed quite a special element—an advantageous element, which in becoming a mere professional association you may have lost.

"Mr. Webb makes a number of constructive suggestions with reference to the work

of a brain workers' association, the most important of which perhaps, so far as the Library profession is concerned, is the following:

First of all, a very large part of the public function of a professional association seems to me to be one which it has not, to any great extent, yet exercised; and that is it ought to claim the right and duty of criticism of everything that is done by the Government, or, for that matter, of any public authority, in the lines of its own profession. It ought not merely to make that criticism in an irresponsible way, but it ought to regard it as its duty to inform the Government of the day of the professional opinion upon every kind of act which is done by the Government, or left undone, on which the profession has a distinct opinion.

"I wish every librarian of the country who is interested in the work of the American Library Association and of the various state associations might read this most suggestive article. It is reprinted in the January number of the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*."